## LITERATURE.

-Mr. George H. Boker, of this city, has had the honor of having a statuette made from one of his poems, by Mr. Samuel Conkey, a young sculptor of New York. The poem in question, entitled "In the Wilderness," commemorates an incident of the battle in that dreadful locality on the 7th of May, 1864-the story of a wounded boy who, after lying all night untented on the field, was discovered in the morning creeping around and picking violets:-

"So, lost in thought, scarce conscious of the deed,
Culling the violets, here and there he crept
Slewly—ah! slowly—for his wound would bleed;
And the sweet flowers themselves half smiled, half

wept,

To be thus sathered in

By hands so pale and thin,

By fluggers trembling as they neatly laid

Stem upon stem, and bound them in a braid." -The Executive Committee of the Dramatic College have awarded the prize of one hundred pounds, left by the late T. P. Cook, the famous actor of sailor parts, for the best national drama, to Mr. A. R. Slous, a member of the English Stock Exchange. The title of his drama, which

is soon to be produced, is True to the Core. -A new journal has recently been started in Paris in the interest of the Great Exhibition of next year. One of its objects is to give publicity to official documents bearing on the exhibition, and information useful to exhibitors; another, to establish a general international agency whereby the journal will be in constant correspondence with commissioners, committees, and other bodies delegated to the exhibition from foreign countries. It is in direct relation with the Imperial Commission, which may be reached through its columns. One of its leatures will be a series of biographical sketches of the principal manufacturers and toventors whose works are to be in the exhibition, of which descriptions will be given while the exhibition is in progress, together with reports of the different juries and their awards. Agents for this paper-Le Moniteur de l'Exposition Uni. verselle de 1867-are about to be appointed in our principal cities.

-The publication of his translation of Homer last year by Lord Derby caused his political opponent, Mr. Gladstone, to abandon a translation of the same poet, upon which he had been engaged for years. He has since changed his determination, we now learn, and in due time another English Homer will appear, bearing on its title-page as translator the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

-The original manuscript of Humboldt's "Cosmos" was recently presented to the Emperor Napoleon by M. Buschmann, Royal Librarian and member of the Berlin Scientific Academy, who was employed by Humboldt to write out the work from his rough notes, which were so often corrected and enlarged that a complete and clean copy was necessary for the printer, each sheet being literally covered by the cramped and frequently illegible writing of the old savant. M. Buschmann carefully preserved the manuscripts, which make five large quarto volumes. The Emperor was pleased to accept them, we are told-so pleased, indeed, that he gave M. Buschmann the medal of the Legion of

-Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in preparation two books which, if well done, will be valuable contributions to the ever-increasing library of Shakespeariana-"The Authorship of Shakespeare," by Nathaniel Holmes, one of the judges

f the Supreme Court of Missouri, and "Shakespeare's Delineation of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide," by Dr. O. A. Kellogg, Assistant Physician of the Utica Insane Asylum. The writer of the first adopts what may be called the Baconian theory of the Shakespeare problem. Judge Holmes is a believer in Miss Delia Bacon, who was a believer in Lord Bacon, to the extent that it was he, and not William Shakespeare, who wrote Shakespeare's plays.

-Mr. George Jesse has in the press "Researches into the History of the British Dog, from Ancient Laws, Charlers, and Historical Records, with Original Aneedotes from the Poets and Prose Writers of Medizeval and Modern Times."

-"Cuthbert Bede" (the Rev. Mr. Bradley) is about to publish, in two volumes, "Matins and Muttons.

-Mr. Andrew Halliday has a new volume nearly ready, the title of which suggests a a memory of the late Washington Irving, viz., "Sunnyside Papers," -Louis, ex-King of Bavaria, is said to be at

Nice revising the manuscript of a new volume of poems. -King John, of Saxony, has lately published the third and last part of his translation of

Dante's "Diviua Commedia." -Miss Isa Craig, who came into notice as a

poetess by taking the prize for a Burns ode for his one hundredth birthday, is said to be the editor of the Argosy, which we have reason to belive is edited by Mr. Charles Readc. -M. Lacroix, who made his mark as a pub.

lisher by the sum which he paid for M. Hugo's "Les Miserables," and the success which he secured for it, was lately sentenced to a fine of \$300 and a year's imprisonment for publishing a posthumous work of M. Proudhon's, which consisted of skeptical notes on the Evangelists. -A new periodical has recently appeared in

England, bearing the imprint of Messrs. Stranan & Co. Its title is The Contemporary Review, and its object to present the best thought of the time, particularly in its relation to and in its discussions of serious theological questions. Its editor is understood to be Dean Alford.

-Mr. W. H. Russell has another new novel on the eve of publication-"The Adventures of Dr. Brady; or, The City and the Camp."

-Alexander Strahan (London and New York) has in preparation the "Lives of Indian Officers," forming a biographical history of the civil and military services of India, by John W. Kaye, author of "The Life of Lord Metcalfe;" "The Prospects and Resources of America, as" certained during a visit to the States in the autumn of 1865," by Sir Morton Peto, Bart, M. P.; "Reminiscences of a Highland Parish," by Norman McLeod; "Travels in the Sclavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe," by G. Muir Mackenzie and A. P. Irby, with illustrations; and "Cosas de Espana, or Spain and the Spaniards," by the author of "Plemish Interiors," two volumes, illustrated.

-There is a comic paper in Melbourne, Australia, issued weekly, under the title of the Melbourne Punch. Its contributors have just published a comic book of travel, entitled, "The Adventures of Captain Achilles von Humboldt Blowhard, being a Trip to Wood's Point, showing how that intrepld traveller fared upon the road, and the success which attended his mining spe-oulations."

Photographs of French Celebrities. A correspondent of the Nation writes that a few years ago, while in Paris, he amused himself by studying the faces of distinguished French-men, chiefly authors and artists, whose photo-graphs were exhibited in the shop windows of

the Boulevards. Some of his descriptions are

ALEXANDER DUMAS, PERS .- A face whose features have an unmistakable basis of the negro in them. Bald, bright, jovial, somewhat coarse, and decidedly earthy. Indications of a tough epidermis and a strong constitution. Plenty of self-esteem and vanity.

Vicros Hugo .- A magnificent head-the brow Vicros Huso.—A magnificent head—the brow piled up square and compact, where all the intellectual organs seem well and evenly developed. Immense ideality, above which the moral faculties arch the head into a well-rounded dome. The hair grev and cut close to the head. Eyes not large, but deep and intense with a soft are. Large ears. Note in harmony with the rest of the face, which inclines to squareness. Mouth full of determination, yet expressive of teeling. Thick measurable and expressive of teeling. Thick moustache and very short grey beard.

LAMARTINE.—As complete a contrast to the last as can well be. A high but retreating brow. Vain, supercitious eyes. Nose long and pointed. Mouth rigid, yet weak. No beard or moustache. JULES JANIN.—A large head and face, full of joviality and bonhomic—suggestive of a portly person and a life of intellectual ease.

THIERS.-A head and figure which perfectly recalls the English Punch—or, rather, a cross between Punch and a Yankee clergyman. Face very compact. Short grey hair; no beard, Wears spectacles, through which he looks inlensely senatorial and dignified.

Guizor.-Very old and very grave. A large, intellectual brow. Thin gray hair. Eyes not bright; the muscles beneath them swollen and baggy. Thin, fixed mouth. No beard.

THEOFHILE CAUTIER. - A face indicative of an intellect rather disposed than not to make a pillow of its accompanying indolent temperament. Large, heavy features. Affected sloven-liness. Seems as if he required a strong stimulant to set him going, but as if capable of much intellectual power.

MICHELET.—A face of an old man, benevolent, serene, and intellectual, but not revealing any other special trait. EDNOND ABOUT.—Young, hearty, jovial, witty. Good, handsome eyes. Looks as if he would soon get acquainted with you, and be the best

of company.

EUGENE PELLETAN.—An intense and serious face, bent downward in thought. Black, piercing eyes, plack hair, and thick black beard. MADAME GEORGE SAND .- Long oval face; large

dark eyes with drooping lids. Face expressing a combination of a dreamy, voluptuous temperament great benevolence, and intellectual genius, Gustave Dobe.—Rather handsome; dark grey eyes, full of unmistakable genius; a good head; mouth and chin indicating urmness and perse

FELICIEN DAVID .- You would take him for a full-blooded Scotchman. Inclined to baldness; his long thin hair looped over his head. Full,

earnest eyes, and full lips.

JEAN LEON GUROME.—A thin, saturaine face; rather high cheek bones; a proud. sad look; moustache, but no beard.

GUSTAVE COURBET .- A broad, common face, with high cheek bones; thick, long hair and beard; has a bold, conceited look, J. B. C. Coror.—A simple honest, pleasant face, clean shaved; a coarsely shaved mouth; big burly frame; not the least trace of the poetic

about him, though his French admirers claim Rosa Bonneus.—A face not expressive of genus. Features some what hard and fixed. Ex-

pression bright but unsympathetic.

J. L. E. MEISSONIER.—The head is so much inclined forward, and the eyes cast downward, that nothing can be divined of his character and genius. His figure is small. HALEVY .- The last face in the world you would

take for a musical artist. You might take him for the most dogmatic of doctors, whether of law or physic. You are puzzled to conceive how any music could ever have issued from a man with such a face as that Rossini.-The veteran composer has grown

old. His features do not express what they should. The full, dark eyes, however, still seem to flash with sparkling melody.

Goenon.-A good, solid, musical tace; good. high head. AUBER. - Has the nervous musical temperament chiefly indicated about the brow.

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Senate and the President-A Compromise Demanded by the Country.

From the Times, The closeness of the vote in Connecticut on Monday, as well as the pause in the proceedings of the Senate, surely combine to suggest that moderate concession and a reasonable degree of conciliation are required to avert the difficulty between Congress and the Executive. The cause of the poseponement of debate on the veto is favorable to the calm reflection which must precede reconciliation. The death of Senator Foot should call forth something more worthy of his character than stereotyped eulogy and formal

regrets; and what is more befitting the occasion than the exercise of the kind, forbearing spirit which won for him universal respect and an

influence which men of more brilliant parts have failed to acquire?

If the life of the deceased Senator teach aught worthy of being remembered by his associates, it is that there should be no divorce between principle and courtesy; that adherence to one's own convictions is compatible with the fullest respect for the convictions of others; that to accomplish practical results in statesmanship as in ordinary life, there must be a reciproca yielding up of points not essential to the main object in view. Solomon Foot was in these respects an exemplar that may be profitably studied by some whom he has left. Never a trimmer or waverer in politics, he found it not necessary to justify his patriotism by im pugning the patriotism of others. Difference of opinion, whether in reference to ends or means, was not held by him to be a reason for imputing dishonesty. He had so little of the Pharisee in his nature, that he was never tempted to rise in his place in the Senate Chamber and thank God that he was purer, better, wiser than his neighbors. He did not contound insolence with integrity, intolerance with consistency, nor savage obstinacy with adherence to principle. And most devoutly is it to be desired that in all these features of his character he may be imitated by those who are most loud in their professions of love and

veneration towards his memory.

The temper of such an one as Senator Foot will be pre-eminently salutary and useful when action upon the veto is invoked. Disguise it as we may, the contest which is threatened is pregnant with contingencies that cannot be contemplated without anxiety. More depends upon the manner in which the subject shall be approached than upon the mere fact of its dis-posal. The veto may be sustained without ne cessarily entailing a final rupture between the President and any considerable proportion of the Republican party; or it may be overridden without exhibiting members of that party in the ligh of assailants or enemies of the President. But these results are possible only on the supposition that Senators enter upon the discussion with a proper regard for the rights, and a proper respect for the opinions and feelings of the writer of the message under con-

If they would avert difficulty unattended with danger, they should make up their minds to deal

with the document before them on its merits; to emember that the President has transmitted it in the performance of a constitutional duty, and to indge of its objections and arguments soberly and civiliy. Abuse of Andrew Johnson will not prove that the Civil Rights bill is either politic or constitutional. Threatening or braggadocio will not overthrow his logic, or convict him of trespassing beyond his province. His argument must be met with argument. His allegations of unconstitutionality must be reputted by proofs that his rendering of constitutional provisions is at variance with that of acknowledged

A discussion of this kind will be seemly and in order, and will reconcile the country to the decision, be it what it may. Any other style of de-bate will convert the semblance of a breach into a formidable reality; and while convincing the country that the President is right and the opposition to him wrong, will necessitate and justify the use of all the means placed at his command, under the letter of the Constitution, for the pro-

tection of his position.

There might be some excuse for a trial of strength, irrespective of consequences, if the purposes of the President were shown to be at variance with the estensible object of measure he has vetoed. But this plea is not available. If the Civil Rights bill be a bill to protect the civil rights of the freedmen, and nothing more, its sim is in accord with the views and aims of the President. His rejection of the measure applies, not to the object as thus understood, but to the agencies to be created and the means to be employed for its accomplishment. To assume, then, that so far as this end is concerned, concert of action between Congress and the President is impossible, is to insult the capacity of the former, or to attribute to the latter a want of sincerity. The country will not sustain a charge of this kind against the President, until he refuse to sign a bill divested of the extraneous and unconstitutional characteristics to which he has objected. And an unwillingness on the part of Congress to en-deavor to care for the freedmen by a resort to less obnoxious machinery, or the assertion of a less obnoxious authority, than is covered by the vetoed bill, will generate the idea that the welfare of the emancipated slave is a mere pretext for the furtherance of some unavowed

Instead of using the debate on the veto as an opportunity for intensifying the difference be-tween the President and the majority in Concress, we would fain hope that it will be made the groundwork of a compromise which shall restore cordial harmony to the two branches of the Government. A compromise there must be sooner or later, or a dead-lock will be inevitable. The financial and business interests of the country are suffering from legislative neglect. To precipitate a crisis now, as between Congress and the President, will be to prolong the uncertainty which has already operated, disa-trously upon every material interest, and at no distant day to produce a crisis to which even politicians

cannot pretend to be indifferent, The country calls for practical legislation. Before this can be had, however, there must be concessions touching questions of which the freedmen are made the scapegoat. Why not make the Civil Rights bill the beginning of the work of compromise?

The Finality-Important Preclamation of the President-The Southern States Restored.

From the Herald. The President has fittingly celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of Richmond by the publication of a proclamation officially announcing the Rebellion at an end, peace restored, the State Governments again reconstructed and in working order, and the General Government firmly in power throughout the entire Union.

The great purpose and object of the war was the preservation of the Union. To doubt this was till lately but little less than treason; and many who from time to time ventured to declare that the object of the war was the conquest and destruction of certain States were for no other reason classed as feeble friends, if not positive foes of the country. Indeed, the declaration that the war was one of oppression, subjugation, and conquest was the staple of those who opposed the war and impuged our motives, whether in the South, in England, or in the Rebel press of our Northern cities. Al emember well the supreme scorn and indigna tion with which the crators of the Republican denied the declarations of the enemy. Each vied with the other in the endeavor to give more forcible expression to the great pur se of the people that the war was to maintain the Union, and to show that if the war should involve the abolition of slavery it would be only as an incident, and not as a primary object. We were even reproached by Earl Russell with a want of this purpose against slavery.

Congress, in sympathy with the people, went to the limit of the language to give emphasis to the declaration that the war was a war for the Union. Just after the battle of Bull Run is adopted a resolution in which were these words

"In this national emergency Congress, ban-ishing all feeling of mere passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor tor the purpose of over-throwing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States but to defend and maintain the supremacy o the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." Nothing could be more emphatic or positive

than this. But there was one representative who believed that even this did not go far enough as to the preservation of the States, and who therefore desired to go further. This was Thaddeus Ste-vens, of Pennsylvania. On December 4, 1862, that gentleman offered in Congress resolutions declaring that "the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever;" and also that "if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executve branch should propose to make peace, or should advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the Rebellion, he will be

guilty of a high crime," Such was the position at that time of Congress, of the country, and of the Republican party, then in sympathy with the people and expressing the popular will. At that time Con-gress, the President, and the people were asked to acknowledge that the abolition of slavery was the object of the war, and they repudiated the thought. Congress was asked to declare that the States which rebelled had forfeited their existence as States, Mr. Conway, of Kansas, offered a resolution declaring "that the American Union consists of those States which are now loyal to the Federal Constitution." It was tabled by one hundred and thirty-two votes-Mr. Conway himself being the only person who voted in its favor. By the light of these facts it is readily seen that the now dominant faction in Congress which claims to be the Republican party, the Union party, the party that carried the country through the war, is not that party at all. Thaddeus Stevens is now rampant for Congress to commit what, as a Republican, he declared would be a high crime. Congress now daily assumes that the Congressional declaration of 1861 was a gigantic falsity, and nots on tion of 1861 was a gigantic falsity, and acts on that very negation of the States which is voted

The President alone adheres to and maintains the great national principles and policy of the party that carried the country through the war. Abandoned by Congress, he has pursued to their logical conclusions, without reference to that body, the principles enunciated in the resolutions quoted above and in his proclamation of peace and union. All the States have now, since the nullification of the ordinance of secession by the Texas Convention, done all that lay in their power towards once more taking their proper position in the Union. It only remained for the President to do the rest on behalf of the country. His clear duty was to pronounce their complete restoration, and this he has promptly, boldly, and unreservedly done. He has done

this entirely without regard to the present ourse of Congress, and really in detance of it The Constitution, the repeated declarations of the party to which he owes his position, the voice of the whole people, marked out this line of conduct with unmistakable distinctness, and left him no option.

The Bankrupt Bill.

From the Tribune. We hold that the State has no moral right to fetter parmanently the energies and discourage the hopes of its citizens who may have been once unfortunate in business. We deny that it is either politic or just to mortgage the future earnings of a debtor who, being unable to pay his creditors in full, has honestly surrendered his whole property, and whose assets bear a reasonable proportion to his obligations. We affirm that to hold the sword of the law over such a man's head indefinitely is a wrong to him, no benefit to his creditor, and a serious injury to society in general. Hence we believe in a bankrupt law, and we earnestly hope the

House will Mr. Jenckes' bill.

We must presume the House has examined this measure, yet we hear of no serious objection to any part of it. The bill is not rejected because of its imperfection, but because of its perfection. It was before the last Congress in substantially the same shape as at present, and was subjected to the closest criticism. Last Thesday the House went through it, section by section, and its enemies could only object that it was too well drawn. Indeed, the main fea-tures and principles of the bill are not experi-mental nor theoretical, but have stood the test of experience in several States, and are firmly established by repeated judicial decisions. Mr. Jenckes has framed his bill upon the model of the Massechusetts Insolvent Laws, which have grown into a system through the usage of many years, and are generally considered by the pro-fession the best existing in this country, or to kngland. Those who oppose the bill do so on general principles. They do not want any Bankrupt law.

But we believe-nay, we are sure-the country does want a bankrupe law, and that the measure is not less popular with the creditor class than with the depter class. Business men as a rule know their own interests. They know that a man who has failed, has the life crushed out of him by a condition of the law which permits a creditor to pounce on the first thousand dollars that his debtor struggling up again in the world can make. Whereas, if you give that debtor a legal release, you set him on his feet, you encourage him to start airesh, you enable him to acquire the means eventually to pay those very debis the legal existence of which would have prevented his making the effort. You give com-fort to his family; you add wealth to society. In the wreck and prostration of business interests which the last five years have witnessed, there are hundreds of thousands waiting the ssage of this Bankrupt bill as the signal o their emancipation.

Their property is gone; their creditors will get nothing if the bill doesn't pass; they cannot be any worse off if you pass a dozen such laws. The Chambers of Commerce of New York, of Boston, and many other cities, representing the creditor class, have recognized this by their approval of the bill in question. The House may well and by the judgment of the only class which can ever theoretically be deemed opposed to the

The majority against the bill last Wednesday was small, the vote being 59 to 73. A motion to lay on the table, a motion to reconsider, by which its enemies hoped to kill it finally, was immediately after lost by 59 to 68, and the subject was postponed till April 4. We trust no iriend of the bill will fall to be present when it again comes up.

A Little Story with a Little Moral. From the Daily News.

There is a story extant, written in most excellent French, concerning the father of the present Bey of Tunis, which, while it indicates a barbarous condition of society, and a serious disregard of human life under the Crescent, still bears with it a moral that cannot escape the reflecting mind. This morose ruler, it is said, was once waited upon by the Admiral anding the French seet in the Mediter ranean Sea, who paid him a visit of coremony, accompanied by the chief officers of his squadron. In an ante-chamber of the palace, a functionary of state met them with profound salams informed the Admiral that his Royal Highness would shortly give them audience, and begged that the visitors would pardon his absence for a short time, as he was engaged at that moment in squaring accounts with one of his ministers.

The Admiral, in response to this, declared his willingness to await his Sublime Majesty's convenience. In so doing, both he and his officer were struck with the mysterious sounds which emanated from behind the velvet curtains which led into the grand audience chamber. What ever might be the Bey's method of settling up with his refractory Minister, it was evident that that official, or somebody else, was faring badly during the operation. But for the improbability of the thing, it would have appeared that that adjunct to Government was subjected to the rudest treatment in the way of blows and ail

manner of objurgations.

After a while, however, a deathly silence supervened to the noise of struggling behind the curtain, the drapery was drawn to either side, and the Admiral and his suite appeared before the Bey, who, seated on his throne, seemed from his flushed countenance and his angry frown to have undergone no little excite ment. When the expressions of compliment were got through with, and the Bey had grown a little calmer, a slave in attendance was ordered to remove the cloak from something lying at

the foot of the throne. The order was obeyed, and his Sublime Mightiness, directing the attention of his visitors to it, remarked:—"That carrion, an hour ago was my Minister of War. At the time of your arrival I was engaged in settling affairs with him. Last week I indicated a certain change in military affairs as the best, in my judgment, for Tunis; and the man whose carcass is before you, notwithstanding the fact that he is supposed to assist my Government, advocated, and as far as he could, carried out exactly a different policy For that reason, and for the good of this people I have been compelled to satisfy justice to applying the bastinado and the bowstring to him. I have only to add that I gave him his choice between a cup of poisoned coffee or strangling, and he chose the latter; and you will perceive that everything that could done, consistently with honor, was done in his

As we have before remarked, this little me dent in the Bey's htstory, while it has its dark shades, has also its gleams of light. While we would naturally deprecate so sudden and ab-rupt a conclusion of an official or ministerial career—even, for example, in the case of Mr. Stanton-it is not to be denied that the ness with which this half-barbarous Prince dis possessed himself of an incubus upon his administration, and an obstacle to his authority, much to be commended. And we cannot close the narrative of this brief story without de claring that it carries with it a most excellent moral for Christian rulers, and, among themshall we say ?-Mr. Johnson.

Prospect of a Great War.

From the World. The last steamer from Europe brings news full of interest. Prussia and Austria are exchanging hostile notes, mustering armies on their respec. tive frontiers, and the next steamer may bring us "the clash of resounding arms." There is, consequently, excitement on the stock exchanges of Europe; the funds are falling; and a pause has been given to speculative enterprises.

Duchies an independent power, or even to give Prussia the lion's share, including the harbor of Kiel: but Prussia insists upon annexing both the Duchies to her own dominions, and will make no concessions to either Austria or the German Confederation.
Should Von Bismarck succeed in this daring but dishonest scheme, it will make Prassia the master of Germany, and degrade Austria to the position of a third-rate power. Should a war

break out between these two powers it would almost inevitably involve the rest of Europe. Austria's difficulty would be Italy's opportunity, and a dash would probably be made at Venetia. Indeed, there are so many grave possibilities growing out of this war that the news by the next steamer will be looked for with eager

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BOR-THE CORNER STONE
of the New Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 2 o'clock.
Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REW. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAP & O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Neminary),
THE VERY REV. DR. O'HARA, V. G.,
And others. Most of the Reverend Clerky of the Diocese will t

will leave the Penssylvania Railrond Station, across the Narket Street Bridge, on Wednesday Atternoon. April 4. at 2 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at half-next & o'clock. seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at half-pant 4 o'clock. Excurs ion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD OFFICE, BORDEN OWN March 28, 1836, NOTICE.—The Annu Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDEN TOWN on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1836, at 12 o'clock M., for the election o'seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year a 330 t4 28 "EXCELSIOR BOCK" SPRING, SARA

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OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL
COMPANY, No. 615 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHA, March 23 1866.
A meeting of the Stockho ders of the VAN DUSEN
OIL COMPANY will be neid at the office of the company on MONDAY, the 16th of April 1866, at 3% o'clock
P. M., to act on the proposition to as ess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE
CENTS. By order of the Roard of Directors,
3 21swstuff.
E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING NEW LONDON

COMPANY
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Flection of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13,

At the Office of the President
No. 411 ARCH STREET,

At 11 A. M. SIMON POEY.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARHIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130
fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human
Organs in a State of Bealth and Disease, with a Treause
on Farly Errors, its Decidrable Consequences upon the
Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treaument—
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown
by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the
marria d. and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of
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21 b-AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases
upon which his book treats either persenally or by mail,
and medicines sent to any part of the world. 118 5m A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-

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